BEHIND THE CABINET.

Men Who Smooth the Path of the Ministers.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

How Business in the Departments is Managed-Division of the Duties-Men of Wide Experience Who Help Run the Government Machine.

NALL the government departments are officials who rank next to the cabinet officers, upon whom devolve most of the departments are officials who rank next to the cabinet officers, upon whom devolve most of the absence of the Secretaries are frequently called upon to bear all the responsibilities of the head of a department. This week THE STAR adds to its portrait gallery of the assistant secretaries. afterward taught one of the grammar schools The gentlemen whose faces and biographies of Boston about two years. He studied law appear below are now engaged in an effort with Hon. W. Stoughton of Chester, Vt., and and a very successful one—to smooth out the was admitted to the bar of that county at Woodstock, May, 1885, and afterward he en-

assistants ranked first, second and third. Grant engaged in a large and lucrative prac-The first assistant is the main factorum in diplomatic affairs in the absence of Mr. Blaine.

Tiee. Mr. Grant was appointed major of the fifth Vermont infantry August 15 and lieutenant colonel of the same regiment Septem-While the Secretary is here he takes from his ber 25, 1861, and colonel September 16, 1862. shoulders the burden of receiving callers who In February, 1863, when only five months old have eyes out for consulships, either for themselves or for others, and he also has supervision over the general executive business of the department. The second assistant ness of the department. The second assistant in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potential Research and was wounded at Fredericksburg. respondence of consuls. The third assistant is the law officer of the department, and, together with the solicitor, passes upon claims for money and redress by American citizens or by foreign nations and upon requisitions from other governments for the extradition of

In the War Department there has never been an assistant secretary since the war until the passage of a recent bill providing for such an officer again. The duties of the assistant in this department conform very closely to those of the Secretary himself. He does not receive visitors, but does a large amount of hard work in the examination of all matters relating to the file of the army applications from private soldiers for all sorts of things-pardons, discharges, promotions, complaints go to him to be approved or disapproved, thus saving the Secretary a vast amount of routine labor.

The assistant secretary of the navy simply helps the Secretary to bear the wear and tear of the executive business of the department. He sees the bureau officers about matters connected with the service, talks to the less important callers about patronage and places and signs a large amount of mail matter to give his chief more time. In the Agricultural Depart-ment the assistant secretary has control of the scientific policy and operations of the following sections and divisions: The botanical division, the section of vegetable pathology, the pomological division, the microscopical divis-ion, the chemical division—except the sorghum sugar experiments—the ornithological division, the forestry division, the entomological division, the silk section and the office of experi-

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ADRE. Alvey A. Adee, second



minds in ment. His accomplishment. His accomplishments are numerous, the chief one being an adeptness with the staff. The last civilian who held assistant secretary of the staff. Fox, who served and was camera and its accompanying chemicals that

has given him the reputation of being one of the best amateur photographers in the country. He is also a deep student of Shakespearean subjects, and as such has achieved a prominent rank among the members of the New York Shakespeare Society. He has, moreover, s wide acquaintance with the ways and means of diplomacy and his wide experience in the department renders him an invaluable assistant to the Secretary. He was born at Astoria, L. I., in 1842, his father being Surgeon Adee of the United States navy. He received a good technical education and equipped himself as a civil engineer. In 1869 he received an appointment as secretary of the American legation at Madrid, which post he filled with marked ability for eight years. In 1877 he was transferred to the department in this city as chief of the diplomatic bureau and from that position he was promoted to be third and then second assistant secretary of state in the same year. He has served continuously under Secretaries Evarts, Frelinghuysen, Blaine, Bayard and Blaine. His duties involve a constant supervision over the reports of the consular and ministerial officers and the conduct of correspondence between them and the department. He frequently acts as secretary in the simultaneous absence of both Secretary Blaine and Mr. Wharton. Mr. Adee is a bachelor and his library forms an attractive center for numbers of his acquaintances of kindred tastes and pur-ASSISTANT SECRETARY MOORE.

John Bassett Moore, third assistant secretary of state, is a native of Delaware, having been born at Smyrna, Kenty county, in that

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state, on December 3. 1860. His father was a physician. Mr. Moore received his early education at private schools at Fulton, Del. In 1877, when sixteen years of age, he went to the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where he remained for three years, devoting his time to general history and literature, moral philosophy and logic, and the classics. In the au-

years, as required by the rules governing the sancy outside of the scope of the civil service law, Mr. Moore entered a civil service examimonths under the civil service law as a clerk at a salary of \$1,200, which commission was made permanent in the following January. the fisheries conference met in 1887 Mr. Moore was chosen to act as the secretary on the American side and discharged that function with ability until the conclusion of the conference in February, 1888. He also participated in the Samoan conference between the Secre-tary of State and the British and German min-

isters in Washington in June and July, 1887, and prepared all the protocols of that conference as they have since been published.

Mr. Moore is a diligent student and an exceptionally hard and constant worker. In performing the duties of his office he has pursued his researches in many directions and hes pursued his researches in many directions and has writ-ten and published several essays and monographs on questions of international law. In 187 he published a work entitled "Report on Extraterritorial Crime and the Cutting Case," Extraterritorial Crime and the Cutting Case,"
the immediate occasion of its composition being the question that arose between the United
States and Mexico in 1886 in regard to the
slaim of the latter to try and punish a citizen
of the United States for the publication in the
United States of a libel on a Mexican. In this work Mr. Moore makes a comparative study of the penal codes of all the principal nations of the world, so far as they relate to the punishment of extraterritorial crimes, and gives a more exhaustive discussion of that subject, both moon principle, and moon positive law more exhaustive discussion of that subject, both upon principle and upon positive law, than is to be found in any other work extant. It has been much reviewed abroad, and not long age was the subject of a leading article in the Revue de Droit International et de Legislation Comparee, by Alberic Rolin, secretary of the Institute of International Law.

This article was translated and republished in the Bowery.

"Hurry up with them chops!" ordered a young fellow in a Bowery restaurant.

"Look here, young feller," said the waiter," "ye'll git yer food, but den't chase me."

the American Law Review of May, June, 1889. Mr. Moore is also the author of a report to the international American conference on the subject of extradition, which contains a statement of the law and practice on that subject in many countries. He is also a contributor to the Journal du Droit International Prive. His duties are almost exclusively confined to the claims against the government by foreign par-ties and to the conduct of extradition matters. Mr. Moore was married last April to Miss Helen Frances Toland of this city.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY GRANT. Gen. L. A. Grant, the assistant secretary of war, was born in Bennington county, Vt., January 17, 1829, and received an academic education at Townsend and Chester, of the same state. He was thrown

upon his own efforts when quite young and commenced teaching winter schools at the age of eighteen as a eans to assist in his education. When twenty-one he went to New Jersey and taught

official paths of the Secretaries of State, War, the Navy and Agriculture.

Woodstock, May, 1860, Mile with Mr. Stoughton at Bellows Falls. The breaking out of the In the State Department there are three | war in 1861 found the law firm of Stoughton & December, 1862, and also at Petersburg, April 2, 1865. He was promoted to brigadier-general April 27, 1864, and breveted major general to date from October 19, 1864, which was the date of the battle of Cedar Creek, at which time he commanded a division-the only division of infantry Gen. Sheridan found engaged on his arrival upon the field-Gen. Grant's brigade was selected to go to New York at the time of the draft riots, and it came to Washington with the rest of the sixth corps and assisted in driving Early away in the summer of 1864. At the close of the war Gen. Grant went west and settled in Des Moines, Iowa. He was appointed by the President lieutenant colonel of the thirty-sixth infantry of the regular army in 1866, which appointment he declined, preferring civil life. He immediately became an active business man in the practice of law and in real estate transactions, and was for seven years the president of the New England Loan and Trust Company, which company did and still is doing a large business. In 1882 he sold his interests in Des Momes and went to Minneapolis, Minn., and immediately identified himself with the growth and enterprise of that thriving city. In 1888 Gen. Grant spent much of his time in travel in

> He received his commission and entered upon the duties of the office April 12, 1890. ASSISTANT SECRETARY SOLEY. Congress did a wise thing when provision was made in the late naval appropriation bill

proved in March, 1890, and on April 4 he was

cominated for the position by the President.

assistant secretary of for an assistant secre-state, has been in diplo-macy a long time. He now the Navy Departis a short, bright man, ment is placed on the with quick, nervous actions and a slight deafness that necessitates his near approach to whoever talks to him. A student of classical literature and an accomplished linguist he had a student of the structure and an accomplished linguist he had a student he plished linguist, he has that functionary, this one of the best trained | resulting in frequent unfortunate complicahereditary jealousy between the line and civilian who held the



assistant secretary of the Mr. Fox, who served during Johnson's administration and was "frozen out" of office by Congress because of his tendency to change his political spots. When the office was reestablished in July the President appointed established in July the President appointed James Russell Soley of Massachusetts, professor of mathematics in the navy, assistant secretary. Mr. Soley was born in Roxbury, Mass., October, 1850. He graduated at Harvard in 1870, became assistant professor of English in the United States Naval Academy in 1871, and in 1873 was placed at the head of the department of English studies historical approach in the Control of English studies historical and the second of the department of English studies historical and the second of the department of English studies historical approach in the second of the department of English studies historical approach in the second of the department of English studies historical approach in the second of the department of English studies historical approach in the second of the department of English studies historical approach in the second of the second of the department of the second o ment of English studies, history and law, where he remained nine years. In 1876 he was com-missioned a professor of the United States navy, and in 1878 he was on special duty at the Paris exposition. He also examined the systems of education in European naval colleges, and on his return made a lengthy re-port. In 1882 he was transferred to Washington, where he collected and arranged the Navy Department library, and since 1883 he has superintended the publication of the naval records of the civil war. He has been a lecturer on international law at the Naval War College at Newport since 1885, and has also delivered courses before the Lowell Institute, Boston, on "American Naval History" and "European Neutrality During the Civil War." Mr. Soley is a lawyer by profession, but an author by inclination. He has published a "History of the Naval Academy," Fereign Systems of Naval Education," "The Blockade and the Cruisers," "The Rescue of Greely," "The Boys of 1812." He edited the "Autobiography of Commodore Morris" and contributed to the "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" and to Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America." His most important work, now nearly completed and ready for the press, is "International Maritime Law."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY WILLITS. The Agricultural Department is in the same grade with the War and Navy departments,

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for Secretary Rusk has but one assistant to help him conduct the affairs of state in the interests of the farmers of the land. This is Hon. Edwin Willits of the classics. In the autumn of 1890 he was registered as a student at law in Wilmington, Del., in the office of Edward G. Bradford, a leading member of the bar in that city. Here he pursued the study of the law for three used from the Michigan in September, 1836, graduated from the Michigan in September, 1836, gradua gan University at Ann

profession in Delaware, and in the fall of 1883
was admitted to the bar, and began to practice
in Wilmington. He remained in Wilmington
until the summer of 1885, when he was solicited

Arbor in June. 1855,
and located at Monroe in April the next year.
He studied law with Senator I. P. Christiancy,
until the summer of 1885, when he was solicited
was admitted to the bar in December. 1857, by Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, to and has practiced law ever since at Monroe. enter that department. There being no va- In 1860 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Menree county and was re-elected in 1866, law, Mr. Moore entered a civil service examination at which thirty other persons were sxamined for admission to the Department of Btate and stood at the head of the list in the examination on law. On the 2d of July, 1885, he was given a temporary commission for six months under the civil service law. coln, being removed by Andrew Johnson Octo-ber 15, 1866. He was editor of the Monroe Commerc al from 1856 to 1861, was elected to at a salary of \$1,200, which commission was made permanent in the following January. For some time Mr. Moore was associated with Mr. Adee in the office of third assistant secretary and with Dr. Wharton, the solicitor, in the distinctively legal branch of the work. Upon the death of Mr. Hunter, the second assistant secretary, in August, 1886, Mr. Adee was appointed to the office thus left vacant and Mr. Moore was promoted to the position of third assistant secretary, which he now holds. When the fisheries conference met in 1887 Mr. Moore was promoted to the position of third assistant secretary, which he now holds. When the fisheries conference met in 1887 Mr. Moore the largest distinctively agricultural college on this continent. After four years of service at the head of this institution he resigned it to ac-

cept the position of assistant secretary of agri-culture, tendered him by President Harrison. Written for THE EVENING STAR. "Perpetus Luceat."

May the shades of death which hover Round thy pall, and gently cover Thee in dusky, cold embrace, Roll from round thy lifeless frame And a glory thee enflame To illume thy dear, sweet face.

May a glory lasting ever Enclose thee now and, fading never, Shine through time perpetual: And thy sonl resplendent rise To the arching, azure skies, E'er through Time's eternal thrall.

May the incense of thy deeds Shed its fragrance where the needs Of humanity shall show. So thy name through fleeting age Shall outlast this fragile page And with matchless fervor glow.

WOMAN AND HER DRESS. How the Modern Garments Have Been

Evolved From Savage Costume. PROF. MASON DISCUSSES WOMAN'S GOWNS FROM AN ETHNOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW-THE BE-

GINNING OF THE PETTICOAT-THE CORSET AND ITS ORIGIN-HOW STOCKINGS CAME TO BE WORK. O TRACE the development from their primitive origin of

women's garments, as they are worn today, is very easy," said Prof. Mason at the National Museum to a writer for THE STAR. "You can see the original of the petticoat even now among savage peoples all over the world in the shape of the universal waist cincture, with pendant drapery of bark or what not. The most beautiful illustration of this is to be found at present among the Indians of the northwest coast.

The female among those tribes ties a cord around her waist and hangs therefrom innumerable strings of shells, beads, pine nuts and all sorts of things that are pretty and make a jingle. So sacred are these ornamented girdles considered that when the girls join the white schools and are obliged to adopt civilized clothing, it is very usual for them to continue to wear the garments under their skirts behind doubled up. Many authorities aver that this is actually the source from which the notion of the bustle was derived.

"The cincture I have described reaches only from the waist to the middle thigh. As to the upper part of the body the Indian maiden of the northwest wears nothing for a covering. except in cold weather, when she puts on the tanned skin of some beast, simply tying it over the windward shoulder and under the other arm with strings. Thus you have an admirable example of the most primitive female costume. The next step in the development of the upper garment is made by cutting holes through the skin to accommodate the arms, and in this shape you find the primitive and earliest form of jacket.

AMONG THE POLYNESIANS. "Take a big jump over to the islands of the Pacific and you find the savages making clothing for themselves out of mulberry bark, which they beat with mallets and wash until all the soft part of its substance has been taken out of it, leaving the textile portion, which serves in that shape for a soft and strong cloth. A piece of any size can be made by hammering the edges of many pieces together until they unite so perfectly that that it is difficult to find where they join. It is believed that the largest piece of this mulberry cloth in the world is at presthis country, in the east and in the west and on ent in the National Museum; it is six feet long the Pacific coast. In 1889 he visited most of by twenty feet wide. Among the rich islanders it the countries of Europe. The law creating the s the custom for a woman to wrap as much as office of assistant secretary of war was apthirty or forty yards of the stuff around her body, below the breasts, which are left exposed. The simple lengthening of the primitive waist garment makes the petticoat as we find it to-

ay. "In ancient times it was the fashion to wear an outer and an under garment, the former being removed when one entered the house. When the Bible speaks of David's 'dancing naked before the Lord,' it does not mean, as most people suppose, that David was nude, but that he had removed his outer garment, which garment is now, through process of evolution, what we call the overcoat. The tunic of the ancient Roman woman has in like manner become the chemise of today.

"As for the jacket of which I spoke, its most

the middle of the blanket, as in the Mexican cloak called the 'poncho.' You will find the Arabs even now employing the same device, with the addition of holes for the arms. By the time you have got this far the jacket is pretty nearly complete. All it needs to become entire is sleeves and cutting to the figure. THE CORSAGE.

"Corsets have always been worn in one shape or another by people who were at all civilized, the necessity for some support for the bust being obviously the occasion for them and not fashion, to begin with. Women of ancient Greece and Rome wore a cloth bandage wrapped about the body, more or less tightly, beneath the bosom for the purpose. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the corset, as you are doubtless aware, was a far more formidable thing than it is now, in stiffness and size almost like a piece of armor. Nowadays women wear corsets because they make their figures shapely, and that reason is sufficient to constitute a certainty that they will go on doing so for an indefinite time, notwithstanding the howls of the dress-reform agitators, who them-

selves wear corsets in the shape of so-called "As for stockings, you know yourself they are of the most modern invention, as may be judged from the fact that Queen Elizabeth was centured for her extravagance in procur-ing a few pairs of silk stockings for her own use. To discover the origin of the stocking you have only to consider the fact that the people in early times, finding the simple sandal not very comfortable, wore it as a sole for a soft foot covering separate from it, which was the first attempt at luxury in footwear. You can see that it was only necessary to stitch the sandal to the soft shoe in order to make what was to all intents and purposes the shoe of the present day. But the men of those early times found it convenient to wear for hunting purposes leggings to protect their limbs from the thorns and burrs. Hence have been developed what we know as breeches or trousers. Recently there has reached the museum a pair of ancient leggings of the sort described at-tached by sewing to the soft under-shoes. Here you have what is doubtless the original

mental possessions you please. Why does the savage go to the trouble of cutting the beast's hide into such strips? It is because the eye is pleased by waving curves. When savage the cotton who wrote for the Philadelphia North American, as high a proper to the plant of the cotton of the part of idea was retained, and so at present we find weavers and makers of stuffs manufacturing their fabrics into what we call ribbons. They are adopted peculiarly by women in this age,

when the masculine sex eschews ornament in civilized life almost wholly. "The hat, in its origin, is a thing purely ornamental. Except in arctic climes, where as much as possible of the body must be covered to keep out the cold, savages have never thought of protecting the head. With us it is a matter purely of cultivation, the necessity for a head covering growing out of the habit of employing it. The beginning of the hat was what you find it among savage peoples today— a tuft of feathers, a bunch of porcupine quills, or what not. Every race takes the manner of its head covering from whatever ornamental material is produced naturally by the country it inhabits. Thus you find South Americans using for the purpose the bright colored plumes of the birds which find in the tropical portions of that continent their habitat. Perhaps the most beautiful of all head coverings are a devised in that your butter Indian. ever devised is that worn by the Indian chief who is decorated on occasions of ceremony with a sort of turban set with a crown of eagle's feathers, which not only encircle his cranium in right royal fashion, but descend to the ground in a fringe at right angles with his vertebral column."

Smyrna the Beautiful.

From the London Daily News.

Here are some striking facts about Smyrna. Here are some striking facts about Smyrns. According to Consul General Holmwood's reduction of the Smyrns in Smyrns in Population anumbers 20,300. But of this total only 52,000 are Mohammedans. The Mohammedan are largely outnumbered by the Greeks, who count 62,000, exclusive of 45,000 ("Greek subjects." The railways are wholly under the British management, and have been constructed by British company, but—and here comes the irony of the altustion—"the municipality of Smyrns is at present wholly composed of Ottoman subjects."

As I remember the Adams bouse it was a present wholly composed of Ottoman subjects. "The work of a British company, but—and here comes the irony of the altustion—"the municipality of Smyrns is as present wholly composed of Ottoman subjects."

To sum up the position, Smyrns is, as far as present wholly composed of Ottoman subjects, "The Adams, stended her rist ball. Mr. Adams received for a ball room, and there, as girl, Mrs. Hamilton G. Fort, the niece of the other of the sum of the position support of the Smyrns is as present wholly composed of Ottoman subjects."

To sum up the position, Smyrns is, as far as present wholly composed of Ottoman subjects, "The sum of the sum of the position sum of the sum o

HISTORIC HOUSES.

Rare Memories Cluster.

WHERE EMINENT MEN LIVED.

Changes That Have Occurred in the City-Recollections of the Old Kingman Mansion-John Quincy Adams' House and Other Noted Structures.

Written for THE EVENING STAR. HE changes in Washington have been so "twice-told tale" to speak of them in

more than general terms. The should homes which remain, however, should dents who come to find a home amid the charming surroundings of our lovely city may be reminded of those who made Washington famed for the refined, genial hospitality which prevailed in those early days. The wealth which now displays itself in such lavish expenditure on decorations had no existence next to Mr. Merrick's residence Abraham then. California had not given up her hidden Butler kept a tavern. Elexious Simms kept a treasures. The liquid light was undreamed of which has yielded up its millions. The virgin opposite Mr. Merrick's two handsome threeforests of the great northwest were untouched by the ax of the lumberman. The great rail- when I first remember it with its gable end roads, producing millions, had not yet bound the Atlantic to the Pacific nor added the fabulous wealth which they have bestowed upon wealth here then. Gen. Van Ness, Mr. Benjamin Ogle Tayloe and one or two others were re-The social life of Washington was made up turning to the old homes I find so few of them left it saddens me and renders me unwillthe time-honored homes, around which cluster so many delightful memories. The Decatur House, which Gen. Beale has had the good taste not to modernize. The house Clem Hill built and which must surely re-echo the sounds of merriment with which it was wont to ring. Com, Shubrick's, Mr. Corcoran's, of course, and the next door to it, where Mr. Thomas Richie lived, and Senator Slidell, and, by the bye, Mr. Benjamin lived and entertained most generously in the Beale house and Mr. James L. Orr resided there when Speaker. On the other side of the square the Ogle

Tayloe house unchanged, where Senator Cam-eron lives, and the Blaine mansion, redolent of Mr. Lincoln and Seward and the period so full of sadness. The house where Mrs. Madison and Com. Wilkes lived, on the corner, now a club house, though it is somewhat unchanged is un-THE OLD KINGMAN PLACE.

The rambling old home of Mr. Kingman. Like himself that house was "sui generis." Mr. C. C. Willard, who owns the property and lives there, has exhibited a generous regard for that dear old home, and only improved it with ex-cellent taste, not destroyed it. He has preserved all its quaintness, its originality, and in doing so he has endeared his home to those who in the long ago found there so much en-joyment. There is not a house in Washington which is so redolent of delightful memories as that queer old house, where all the men of distinction in every walk of life who visted Washington or resided here found the most genial welcome. Sunday especially was the day when the house was crowded. There I have met Mr. Seward, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Robt. J. Walker, Reverdy Johnson, Cost Johnson, John P. Kennedy and his brother Anthony, represented Maryland in the Senate, Mr. Man-gum, Mr. Webster, and Clem and Charley March and George Ashmund and George Evans of Maine and others of that period, and later on John Mitchell, Thomas Francis Meagher, Jack Savage, Alexander Dimetry, Albert Pike, Assistant Secretary of State Wm. Hunter, Robert W. Johnson, John Brougham, Murdock, Barry Sullivan, Forney, Forrest, and indeed every celebrity who came to the city in those days naturally gravitated toward Kingman's. How quietly and with what cordiality he dis-pensed his hospitality. The old home was neutral ground. The most antagonistic elements met and mingled round his generous board.

MR. KINGMAN'S PARROT.

Mr. Kingman had a parrot which was a great favorite of his and was, I believe, nearly his age. Mr. Kingman was a staunch democrat, but entertained every one, and no political differences were alluded to. During the impeachment trial Mr. Wade and others of the impeachers found themselves at Mr. Kingman's. The thoughts which were uppermost in the minds of all of them remained unspoken, and at dinner they talked only upon general objects. In tached by sewing to the soft under-shoes. Here you have what is doubtless the original form of stocking.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF RIBBONS.

'Nothing is more closely identified with women's dress today than ribbons. What, then, is the origin of ribbon? You can discover it very simply by looking at the long fringe of strips into which the primitive savage cuts the deer hide or other skin that forms his garment or his tobacco pouch or whatever else of his ornamental possessions you please. Why does the mental possessions you please. Why does the in the cellar."

a pause at dinner the parrot shouted "Hurrah for Johnson!" The discussion was opened by the bird. Mr. Kingman was in the hablt of going down into his wine cellar to look after his wines, and he had a very fine collection, too, but as he grew feebler Mrs. Kingman objected to his going there, fearing he might fall. One day, while Mrs. Kingman was upstairs, he went into the cellar. Coming down stairs Mrs. Kingman opened the door and looked in. The parrot yelled, "Old Kingman mental possessions you please." a pause at dinner the parrot shouted "Hurrah

fashions merged into civilized fashions this idea was retained, and so at present we find weavers and makers of stuffs manufacturing who wrotelof the thind and biographer who wrotelof the thind and property with the friend and biographer of Aaron Burr, and who wrote under the signature of the "Spy in Washington." For years Mr. Kingman contributed to the Baltimore Sun under the signature of "Ion," which became so well known that frequently letters came to him addressed "Ion." That race of correspondents died with him. He was the

I would almost expect to meet my old friend on the threshold if I entered the door, it seems so little changed, but also only two others re-main to cherish the delightful memories with

AROUND THE EBBITT HOUSE. Coming back to the old part of Washington for 14th street is all so new and beautiful, I come to the "Ebbitt" House and its additions. Classic ground, every foot of it. Next to Eb-bitt, as it is now, where the two-story brick and another smaller house stands, was a house tance, and built by Mr. Clotworthy Stephenson, who was a contractor for opening the streets of the new city when Maj. L'Enfant commenced under Washington's eye to develop the plan which has since been earried out so admirably. In the Gazette, published here in 1796, Mr. Stephenson advertised this property for sale, but subsequently gave it to his niece, Mrs. Cummings, and here the eminent priest, Father Cummings of St. Stephen's Church, New York, was born. In this house Aaron Burr also resided when he contested the presidency with Mr. Jefferson. tance, and built by Mr. Clotworthy Stephenson,

Homes of Washington About Which bathing in the Potomac every morning, going to "the Sycamore," as we called it, below the ministers of that period was Baron Straisburg, or something like that, from Sweden, I think, who was addicted to staying out all night. Some years after he had returned to Sweden he met our minister, Mr. Christopher Hughes, and in the course of conversation said he re-garded Mr. Adams as the best bred man he had seen in America, "for he met me frequently going home at daylight and never recognized me." In the Intelligencer of the 8th of September, 1841, I find a poem of twenty-four stanzas by Mr. John Quincy Adams on the "Wants of Man." Mr. Adams also wrote an essay on

One of the peculiarities of Mr. Willard, and which bespeaks an extraordinary modesty in a millionaire whose tax bill is next to Mr. often commented upon that is like a Corcoran's estate in amount, is that he has not changed the name of a single building he has bought, as, for instance, the "Ebbitt House" retains the name it had when Mrs. Smith kept be kept alive in the memory of our citizens, that those who succeed us and the new resiimposing structure will carry down the name of Adams to future generations, when Washington will contain a million of people. The building on the corner of 14th street now a part of the hotel was a grocery store kept by Mr. Reed, and on the opposite side of the street was a little fancy store. There were no other stores there, and going down F street ory bricks had been built, and next there stood an old frame building, which was old toward the street.

OTHER HOUSES ON F STREET. In one of these brick houses Mr. Johnson, their owners. There was no such overweening then chief clerk of the Navy Department, resided, and his son, the eminent artist, Eastman Johnson, introduced into his painting "The Old garded as rich, but the citizens gener-ally were in the enjoyment of a competency. Kentucky Home," the rear of this old build-ning and that back yard. Next to Mr. Adams, on the east, Mrs. Corceran kept a boarding house, of the officials of the government, the army where Mr. Calhoun boarded for some years, and navy officers and their families, with the Senators and Representatives in Congress who | Wheaton, Mr. George McDuffie, the colleague resided here, many of them the greater part of of Mr. Calhoun, resided. In the same row, and their terms. The foreign legations of course next to Mrs. Corcoran's, lived Dr. Thornton, who added a most charming attraction to the social was commissioner of patents in the early days life of that day. I am speaking now of fifty of the organization of that department of the years ago, when I first remember that life, government. His wife, an admirable lady, whose impress has never left my memory. Re- was the daughter of Dr. Dodd, who was executed for being concerned in the forgery of Bank of England notes. He was a man of high ing to admit they are modern improvement standing, and every effort was made to save ninder which generic term many innovations him. Dr. Johnson, the famed lexicographer, under which generic term many innovations creep in. Wandering round the city, entranced with its beauty, I find but very few of These incidents connected with the long past seem to bring us near to it.

Thomas Law, who married the daughter of George Washington Park Custis, was brother to the celebrated Lord Ellenborough, chief justice of England and viceroy of India. Mr. Law lived on Capitol Hilland was a very large property holder here. Another instance takes us back to the age of Byron. Mr. H. J. Fox, who was British minister here and who died here in 1846, was a contemporary of Lord Byron. In his journal, under date of Naples, Byron says: "I have just met Henry Fox, who has been very sick, and so changed he says his oldest creditor would not recognize him.

Mr. Fox was the nephew of the celebrated Chas. James Fox and was said to be a very able diplomat. He appeared on the avenue in the afternoon nearly every day dressed in a blue coat, with a collar reaching to his ears, a like my early memory of it. Where now the broad-brimmed hat, and, if in summer, a pair Shoreham rears its many stories, on the corner of nankin pants. He never rose until after-of H and 15th streets, stood the house built by Sam Harrison Smith, the founder of the Capitol and return to breakfast. One the National Intelligencer, and then out 14th street, the house of Mr. Charles Hill, on the there about 6 o'clock and asked him to dine corner opposite the Thomas statue, now, I be- with him, as he lived near there. He excused "As for the jacket of which I spoke, its most primitive form was that of a skin tied over the shoulders. Next the skin became a blanket, and soon a hole for the head was cut through the middle of the blanket as in the Newport." At the time I am speaking of there was only a house or two between Mr. Hill's and the Columbian College and the race course. Yes, there was one which lives in my memory, and time can never efface it. servants paid for it. He left a large fortune. DISTINGUISHED TENANTS.

Revenous a nos moutons the Ebbitt House encroached on 14th street, taking in the tall brick next to the old double house which was Hon. John Bell lived when Senator. Subsequently Jefferson Davis, while Secretary of War, occupied it, and Mr. A. T. Stewart, when he came on to take a place in Grant's cabinet, occupied the second floor. On F street between 14th and 15th Mr. Nicholas Callen resided for years, and beyond him was the "Hope Club," where Gen. Gibson lived, and on the corner, in a large double frame, Jim Johnson kept a restaurant. On F street beyond 13th Gen. Jessop lived, and opposite, where the Bank of the Metropolis was formerly located, lived Mr. Asbury Dickens. Down 13th street, same block, lived Mr. Francis P. Blair when editing the Globe, and round next the theater (now Shoomaker's) Mr. John C. Rives. The boys who pervaded that neighborhood, not adding to its quietude, were Frank Blair and his brother Jim, who was subsequently in the navy, the Dickens boys and Parson Laurie's sons, Blair, Alic and "Shep," not one of whom survives.

The old Willard Hotel can take rank as "a home," for how many thousands have found bed and board there since the days when Azariah Fuller kept it as the "City Hotel" and when the rival stages of Stockton and Stokes and Beltzhoover dashed up to the door with the few passengers to be welcomed by Ned Fuller and Jack Chaney. Some of "the old in-habitants" may remember those days and the excitement which was occasioned by the shooting of Ned Fuller by Capt. Schaumberg, the father of Mrs. Hughes-Hailet, whose recent matrimonial troubles in London have furnished food for gossip. Capt. Schaumberg was captain of cavalry in the old army and was dismissed or in some way dropped from the roll and he spent several winters here seeking to be restored. He boarded at Fuller's, and some dispute about his bill caused Ned Fuller to post him as a swindler, and the captain shot Ned on sight. He lay in jail a long while, but Ned re-covered and the matter ended. After Fuller came the Willards. They mod-

ernized the old house and made it about what it is, and at the opening of the hotel George Washington Parke Custis presided and Edward Everett responded to the toast to the Willards. Under their management it took high rank as a hotel. There Mr. Peabody entertained most lavishly and grand balls were given there. I recall one given to Lord and Lady Napier. It was a very brilliant affair. All the world of Washington society was there, and many persons came from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to say good-bye to the very popular representatives of her Britanic majesty. The Willard brothers, with the exception of Ed-Willard as far back as 1849, then a modest, quiet boy, and somehow he has always seemed to me the same. I can see little change in him penalty of age, I suppose—but the long years have left him almost unaltered as the quiet, unassuming man I have known for forty years, despite his large share of this world's goods, which I am sure no one envies him. Henry Willard has held official position under the city government as a member of the board of pub-lic works, and the elder brother, Joseph Willard, devotes himself to the care of his real

The most sadly neglected home of the olden time is the residence of Gen. Van Ness. It was painful to visit and see the change time and neglect have made. The grand old mansion is in the last stages of decay and abuse. The halls, baronial in dimension and decoration, as I have known them, are now echoing to the orders for lager and other liquors given by the colored brothers who hold possession. The old cottage of David Burns, one of the original proprietors of this city, remains in a most de-lapidated condition. As a relic of the past, and of one of the owners of all that is now so beautified, and as the father of Mrs. Van Ness, whose charities remain with us, it seems to me it ought to find a resting place in some of the reserva-tions, restored to a resemblance of its former

much of his time, has been preserved intact. From its windows the Capitol could be seen, no houses intervening to obstruct the view.

Mr. Adams was a familiar figure on the streets of Washington. He was in the habit of bathing in the Potomac every morning, going to "the Sycamore," as we called it, below the Washington monument. Among the foreign ministers of that period was Baron Straisburg, or something like that from Sweden, I think. New York. While they remained, several months I think, the Towson house was the scene of the most generous hospitality. Dinners and balls and lunches followed in constant succession. All round that region were houses where hospitality reigned—simple, generous and refined hospitality. The lavish display of today was impossible in that period. Here lived Aaron V. Brown when Postmaster Gen-eral, Jacob Thompson and Jefferson Davis when Senator and others of like eminence.

> DINNERS OF THE OLD TIME. The first innovation made on the usual dinner was by Gautier, who about 1850, I think, began to provide dinner in a more lavish style
> than had previously prevailed. To the old regime it was somewhat awkward unless rehearsed. I remember an amusing incident
> which occurred at a dinner provided by Gautier at Marshal Hoover's. Col. Stambaugh, so
> well known in those days, was one of the
> guests, and arrived after the soup, and at his
> seat his raw oysters awaited him, by the side of
> them a small glass of frozen "Arabian punch"—
> a white substance. The colonel apologized to
> his host, and, taking his seat, commenced
> to his host, and, taking his seat, commenced
> to his host, and, taking his seat, commenced
> that is frozen punch." "The —— it is, I
> thought it was horse radish." A very andible
> smile went round the table, and when dessert
> a was brought—something new for us then
> smile went round the table, and when dessert
> awas brought—something new for us then
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> awas brought it was horse radish."
>
> A was read to be a summary to the safe and
> converged by Richard Smith to Stephen Cassin, the
> smile went round the table, and when dessert
> awas brought is prevented and the read
> was brought to be a summary to the safe and
> converged to the same to began to provide dinner in a more lavish style

rent it, but they don't stay long. Here's a chance for believers that ghosts do not "re-visit the glimpses of the moon" to be con-vinced. They can readily obtain permission to spend a night or two there. One more comment home now, the Woman's Hospital, believe, stands on the hill just this side of Georgetown. The house was built by Tench kinggold, who was marshal of the District under Madison or Monroe. Here lived the French, Russian and English ministers at different times—the last being Sir Frederick Bruce. The "Seven buildings" and the "Six buildings" were the residences of the most distinguished men in Congress. Mr. Clay lived in one of the Seven buildings when Col. Benton called the night before the duel with Mr. Randolph to see if he could in any way prevent the meeting. In his "Thirty Years" he tells most graphically the story of the duel and its fortunate ending. JOHN F. COYLE.

LADIES' GOODS. ADIES WISHING THEIR FINE LACES DONE up in first-class French style, White and Satin Dresses, Lace Curtains a specialty, at reasonable prices, call at MADAME VALMONT'S old Stand, 713 lith st. u. w.

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FRENCH ACCORDION PLAITING REDUCED
Rates; Old Skirts Replaited; Knife Plaiting, 2c.
per yard and up; Finking, 1; Fashion Journals, 6c.
LUCAS, 908 9th st. n.w. s3-1m*

ADIES OLD STYLE SEALSKIN GARMENTS
I Dyed and Altered into Newest Shapes. New Scalskin Jackets, Capes, &c., Made to Order. The Misses
CUNNINGHAM, 1308 8th st. au26-3m MLLE. M. J. PRANDIS, 1329 F st. n. w. (Mrs. Harrison's Importer of Fine French Hair Goods.

FRENCH DYEING, SCOURING AND DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT, 1205 New York ave,
ING ESTABLISHMENT, 1205 New York ave,
First-class Ladies' and Gent's work of every description. Plush, Velvet and Evening Dresses. ANTONAND CAROLINE LERCH, formerly with A. Fischer
and Maison Yriese, Paris.

ANTON FISCHER'S DRY CLEANING ESTABALISHMENT AND DYE WORKS, 906 G ST. N. W.
Ladies' and Gent's Garments of all kinds cleaned and
Dyed without being ripped. Ladies' Evening Dresses
a specialty. Thirty-five years' experience. Prices moderate, Goods called for and delivered.

ALL WOOL GARMENTS, MADE UP OR RIPPED.

A LL-WOOL GARMENTS, MADE UP OR RIPPED, dyed a good mourning black.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS. KARAUER PIANOS ARE ALWAYS SELECTED by people of CULTURE and GOOD JUDGMENT Lepot, Kuhn's TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 1209 G st. n. w "Fine Tuning and Regulating." au26-3m

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MODERATE PRICES, EASY TERMS.
Old instruments taken in part payment. Tuning and Repairing.
Telephone 620 Telephone 629.

We close at 5 o'clock during July and August.

BANDERS & STAYMAN,

934 F street northwest;

13 N, Charles st., Baltimore, Md.;

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BECOND-HAND PIANOS. — A large assortment, comprising almost every well-known make in the country, in thorough repair, will be closed out at very low figures. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS offered both in prices and in terms, which will be arranged on EASY MONTHLY INSTALMENTS when desired.

MM. KNABE & CO., 6817 Market Space.

FAMILY SUPPLIES. TWO LBS. BEST CREAM CHEESE, 25c.; FOUR boxes Sardines, 25c.; 2 boxes Imported Sardines (with key), 25c.; big can Peaches or Apricots, 29c.; big bottle Whisky, 25c.; quart bottle Catawba Wine, 25c.; 5 big bottles Virginia Claret, \$1. Green Ginger, Pickling Vinegar, &c. 1y11-2m*

MEDICAL, &c. DR. LOBB, 329 N. 15TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Twenty years' experience. Send for book (sealed) containing full particulars for HOME CURE free of charge. with best of medical reference by applying at 913 9th st. n. w. au7-2m

ME. DE FOREST, LONG-ESTABLISHED AND reliable Ladies' Physician, can be consuited daily at her residence, 901 T st. n.w. Office hours from I to 9 p.m.; with Ladies only. READ AND BE WISE,—DR. BROTHERS, 906 B ST.

Law., appeared before me and made oath that he is
the Oldest Established Expert Specialist in this city,
and will guarantees cure in all cases of private diseases
of men and furnish medicine, or no charge; consultation and advice free at any hour of the day. Subacribed and sworn to before me by Dr. BROTHERS,
SAMUEL C, MILLS, a Kotary Fublic in and for the
District of Columbia, this 3d day of July, 1886,
au9-1m*

T HAS NEVER BEEN CONTRADICTED THAT Dr. BROTHERS is the oldest-established advertis-ing Ladies' Physician in this city, Ladies, you can confidently consult Dr. BROTHERS, 906 B st. aw.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS EVENING. ST. CLAIR FECHNER AUCTIONEER, 611 PENNsylvania ave., under Metropolitan Hotel, sells
THIS DAY large lot Fawnbroker's Unredeemed
Fledges, Gold and Silver Watches, Genuine Diamonds,
Works of Art.

FUTURE DATS.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CC., Auctioneers, 920 Pennsylvania ave. n. w. CONTINUATION AND CLOSING SALES

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, LADIES AND GENTLE-MEN'S FURNISHINGS, NOTIONS, RIEDONS, &c., AT AUCTION.

OB SATURDAY AND MONDAY, SEPTEMBER SIXIH AND EIGHTH, AT TEN OCLOCK A M. each day, we will seel at our sales rooms, 120 Pa. ave. B. W., the balance of the stock as mentioned above.

BATCLIFFE, DARK & CO., Auctioneers.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer. TRUSTERS SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
IN GEORGETOWN, D. C., IMPROVED BY
HOUSE NO. 3022 ON P STREET NORTHWEST.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN BREW-ER'S ALLEY NORTHEAST AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER NINTH, 1890. at FIVE O'CLOCK P. M., in front of the premises, I will sell lots 98 to 102, inclusive, in square No. 8.9, each fronting 12 feet in Brewer's alicy, between 6th and 7th and 6 and II stream northeast, and having a depail of 26 feet. Improved by five two-story Brack Dwentings, with modern improvements, being Nos. 605 to 613, inclusive, in Brewer's alicy northeast.

Tetrus: One-half or all cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest, and secured by a deed of trust on the property. Conveyancing and recording at cost of purchaser. A deposit of \$100 will be required on each house at time of sale.

34-dads TROMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

RATCLIFFE, DARE & CO., Auctioneers, NEW TWO-STORY SEVEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, CON-CRETE CELLAR, BEING NO. 2320 M STREET NORTHWEST AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER NINTH, AT FIVE O'CLOCK, we will seel in front of NINTH, AT FIVE OCLOCK, we will sed in front of the premises.

PART LOT 12, SQUARE 37, fronting 19 feet on M street between 23d and 24th atreets northwest and running back that width 75 feet, improved by new brick house contaming 7 rooms and all modern improvements. This is an opportunity to secure a home or an investment in one of the growing sections of the city, being near the United States signal office and just for enough removed from business conter to make desirable residence.

Terms: One-third cash, believe one and two years with interest at 6 per own per amount from day of sale, secured by deed of trust, or all cash at option of purchaser. Terms to be compared with in fiften days from sale or right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser is reserved. A deposit of \$200 required at time of sale. All conveyancing &c., at purchaser's cost.

KATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., siddeds

Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE SALE OF PROPERTY ON D STREET
BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STREETS
SOUTHWEST.
By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the PRONTS! FRONTS!! FRONTS!!

Always in order by plain combing

MLLE. M. J. PRANDPS.

1329 F. St. D. W. Mrs. Harrison A.

1329 F. St. D. W. Mrs. Harrison A.

Prendses all fluid conduction of the Control o

Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance in two equal installments, payable in one and two years from date of sale, notes bearing interest and to be secured by deed of trust on property sold, or all cash, at ortion of rurchaser. A deposit of \$100 at time of sale. Conveyancing, &c., at cost of purchaser. Terms to be complied with in ten days, otherwise right to resell property at rick and cost of defaulting purchaser.

HENRY WISE GARNETT, Trustee,

216 5th street u.w.

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers. auxil-dads

EUGENE D. CARUSI & CO.,
Real Fature Brokers,
Cor. 10th and E sta n.w.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUAFLE PROPERTY ON

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUATAE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTH AND F STREETS NORTHEAST IMPROVED BY TWELVE NEW TRIFESTORY BRICK HOUSES.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust recorded in Liber No. 1393, folio 93, of the land records for the District of Columbia, and also the request in writing of the holders of the notes recured the edy, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on SATURDAY, TRIFTWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTIMBER, 1890, AT FIVE CLOCK P.M., the following property, viz. Lots numbered 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of Carusi and Miller's trustees, subdivision of original lots 10, 11 and 12, in square No. 835, as recorded in book 16, page 107, in the office of the surveyor for the District of Columbia.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in equal instalments in one and two years from day of sale, the purchaser to give his notes for the deterred payments, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser, A deposit of \$100 on each lot will be required when sold. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.

If all the property be not sold on the day above

sold. All conveyancing and recording as purchasely cost.

If all the property be not sold on the day above named, the sale will be continued on the MONDAY following, and from day to day thereafter at the same hour and place until all of said lots have been sold.

EUGENE CARUSI.

WILLIAM J. MILLER, Trustees.

486 Louisiana ave. n.w.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Aucts. s3-d&ds

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED
BUSINESS PROPERTY, SOUTHWEST CORNER
TWELFTH STREET AND OHIO AVENUE
NORTHWEST: ALSO LOUISIANA AVENUE
BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH STREETS
AORTHWEST.
Terms of sales: One-fourth of the purchase money
in cash and the residue in three equal installments at
respectively, one, two and three years from the day of
sale, with interest at six (6) per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, and to be secured by the
notes of the purchaser or purchasers and a satisfactory deed of trust on the property sold, or all
cash at the option of the purchasers. If the purchasers, and all conveyancing and recording shall be
at the cost of the purchaser or purchasers, and all conveyancing and recording shall be
at the cost of the purchaser or purchasers of sale within ten (10) days after the day of sale
the property-oid to him, her or them will be resolded in
his, her or their risk and cost. Cash deposits required
at time of sales as hereafter stated.

On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER NINTH, at FIVE
O'CLOCKP, M., we shall sell in front of the premises
part of Lot No. 1, in square numbered 295, being and
contained within the metes and bounds following.
That is to say, beginning for the same at the northeast
corner of said Lot and Square and running thence
morthwesterly with the line of Ohio avenue seventy
feet and seven inches (70 ft. 7 in.), thence southwesterly by a line drawn at right angles to the line of said
avenue, twenty-five feet and three inches (25 feet 3
inches); thence due south twenty feet (20); thence
due east seventy-five (75) feet to the line of beginning, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers, 9th and D sts. p.w.

#4-eod&ds

DATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers. NEAT 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE

NO. 1019 EAST CAPITOL STREET,

AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER
TENTH, AT FIVE O'CLOCK, we will offer for sain in
front of the premises

SUB LOT 9,
SQUARE 967,
improved by a peat 2-story and Basement Brick improved by a neat 2-story and Basement Brick House, No. 1019 East Capitol et., with all modern im-

House, No. 1019 East Capitol St., with all modern provements.

This sale presents an excellent opportunity to see a home or for an investment.

Terms—one-third cash, balance in one and years, 6 per cent secured by deed of trust on prope sold or all cash at the option of the purchases. A posit of \$200 required at time of sale. If the ter of sale are not compiled with in fifteen diffrom day of sale, right reserved to receil the proper at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser at two days devertasment of such resale in some ne paper published in Washington, D. C.

All convergacing, &c., at the cost of the purchase.